PROTECTION AND THE FARMER. The Mills Bill and McKinley Law Foreibly Contrasted.

John Plowman's Practical Application. An old farmer was met down in Highland county recently and asked to join the third party by a Democratic neigh-bor who discoursed on the very hard lot of farmers in general and the iniquity of protection in particular. As it happened the intelligent old gentleman had sold a fat cow that day and had purchased sugar for household consumption. As he indignantly spurned the proposition he said: "You must take me for a blamed old fool. Why, I have just been to Hillsboro and took a cow down there that I had sold to a butcher. While there I purchased this barrel of sugar and I bought it cheaper than ever I bought sugar before. And, sir, if I had needed it, I could have got one pound of good white sugar for every single pound that cow weighed, or three barrels in all. Now if it hadn't been for this McKinley law, which you say, is so hard on poor people, I would have re-ceived a half a cent a pound less for my cow and paid two cents more per pound for my sugar. I figure it out that I received \$4.80 more for my cow and paid \$6.50 cents less for my sugar and saved \$11.30 more than I would have saved a year ago before the McKinley law passed. The law raised the duty on cat-tle to keep out the Canadian stock and took it off of sugar, and the amount I saved in this one trip to town will buy nearly a barrel of sugar at present prices. Now you want me to vote to condemn the law that put this money in my pocket and against the man who so bravely stood up and fought the law through congress for the benefit of just such fellows as me. No sir! The Republican party has always been the poor man's party and the laboring man's helper and I am more in love with it and its leaders than ever. Vote against it? Never! And don't you forget it."

How the New Tariff Works.

In October last the price of linseed oil, was sixty cents per gallon, the duty was twenty-five cents per gallon. The Mc-Kinley bill increased the duty to thirtytwo cents per gallon. Now if that had been real mean free trade oil, it would have stiffened itself up and sold for sixty-nine cents a gallon. But it wasn't; it was a soft protective value, and today linseed oil is selling at forty-seven cents a gallon, fifteen cents lower than when that awful McKinley bill increased the

The Threat of a Traitor.

"Had the Southern Alliance the power we would abrogate all pensions. The war was over more than twenty-five years ago and our southern people won't stand that swindle any longer," says L. F. Livingston, president of the Georgia Farmers' Alliance. The old soldiers and the Sons of Veterans in Ohio will do well to remember Livings-ton's words when he or any of his kind invites them to start in a third party. Not Built That Way.

"Have you been asked to join the People's party yet?" we inquired of an old farmer the other night. "Yes, but when I went out and looked over my crops, and thought that I needed the better prices protection is giving us, and that a free trade Democrat had solicited me to join the People's party, I concluded that I wouldn't go back on Mc-Kinley." The old granger's head is level.—Piqua Dispatch.

More than one-third of the free list in the Mills bill was made up from the products of the farm, the forest and the mine. It was directly in the interests of Canada, for while the products of the Ohio farmer's land and labor are shut out from Canada by a protective tariff imposed by the Canadian government. which steadily refuses reciprocity, the Mills bill provided that the Canadian farmer could send his products into Ohio free of all duty whatsoever. The Mc-Kinley law on the other hand is squarely in the interests of America, and American farmers, lumbermen, and mine operators, and the thousands of hands they employ. The order of the Mills bill is just reversed; tribute isto bepaid us by Canada, instead of our paying it to Canada. Over one-third of the articles on which the duty is increased by the McKinley law are products of the farm, grown by Thio farmers, while to the dutiable list are added many new farm products without a single old one being stricken from it. The Canadian who would sell his grain, vegetables, fruit, eggs, butter, poultry, horses, livestock, beef or provisions in Ohio markets must now pay well for the privilege, for the rican farmer is better than ever enabled to point to the protective sign-board: "No tresspassing here. This is my market!"

The American farmer has for years heard the Democratic leaders denounce the tariff as the bulwark of monopoly, the enricher of a favored few whose products ought to be on the free list. Yet if he will read the Mills bill, which is the most recent attempt at Democratic tariff tinkering, he will find that the farmer is the robber baron whose products the Democrats strenuously sought by whip and spur of caucus whip and lash of federal patronage to put on the free list. The raiser of sheep and the grower of wool, not the manufacturer, was the chief of sinners, and his wool must be made free. Cultivators of hemp. flax, peas, beans, cabbage, potatoes, seeds and veget: bles were held to be monopolists nd so these went on the free list. More one-third of the free list in the Mills bill was the product of field, forest and mine, to the damage of lumberman. quarryman, farmer and miner. With demagogic zeal salt which cost us six cents per capita was hurried to the free list, while sugar which cost \$2.57 per capita was scarely touched. All this is reversed by the McKinley law; farm products are protected as they never were before in any other country; sugar is made free; the laborer on the farm, in the forest, or in the mine, like him in the factory, is held to be worthy his hire and benefited a cordingly.

A SPLENDID TICKETI Brief Sketches of the Republican Candidates for State Offices.



For Governor, William McKinley, Jr., born in Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1842. His father, then an iron manufacturer, is still living, as is also his mother, at the ages respectively of 84 and 82—and very active, intelligent and interesting old folks they are too. Young McKinley was educated in are, too. Young McKinley was educated in the public schools and at the Poland Academy, where he was a student at the breaking out of the war, although he had already taught a term or two in the country schools. On June 11, 1861, he en-Volunteer Infantry as private; was promoted to Commissary Sergeant on April 12; to Second Lieutenant of Company D, Sept. 24, 1862, for gallantry at the Battle of Antietam; to Captain on July 25, 1864; and was brevetted Major by President Lincoln for gallant services at Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He served on the staffs of Hayes, Crook and Hancock, and was mustered out July 25, 1865, after more than thirty-seven months' continuous, faithful and meritorious service. His regiment was one of the most distin guished of the many excellent regiments furnished by Ohio to the Union army, its field and staff having given to the country from first to last such eminent men as P. H. eminent men as R. B. Hayes, W. S. Rose-crans, E. P. Scammon, James M. Comly, Stanley Matthews, Russell Hastings, Joseph T. Webb, Robert P. Kennedy, William C. Lyon, and many others who have held high station in National or State affairs. It hotly engaged the enemy at Carnifax Ferry, South Mountain, Antie tam, Cloyd's Mountain, Lynchburg, Win-chester, Berryville, Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. At South Moun-tain the Twenty-third lost nearly 200 men, of whom almost one-fourth were killed on the field or afterward died of their wounds. General Shezidan in his "Memoirs" pays Major McKinley a high compliment for gallant behavior in the Shenandoah Valley, and mention was made of him in general orders, leading to his being brevetted Major by President Lincoln. After the war he took up the law and located in Canton. In 1869 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Stark county. In 1871 he married Miss Ida Saxton, of Canton. In 1876 he was elected to Congress, where he has been ever since, and the whole country knows of his services. They have been characterized by the same love of country that he displayed



For Lieutenant Governor, Andrew L Harris, born in Butler county, O., Nov 17, 1835, though since three years old his life has been spent in Preble county. Un til twenty-one years of age he worked on s farm in summer and attended district school in winter. In 1860 he graduated from Miami University. He served four years in the army, being wounded twice He was mustered out with his regimen Jan. 15, 1865. "For gallant and meritori ous services" during the war he was com missioned Brigadier General by brevet, to rank from March 18, 1865. In July, 1875, he was elected Probate Judge of Preble county. On leaving the probate office in 1882 be again went to farming, and has been engaged in that business ever since. He has served both in the Ohio Senate and



For Judge of the Supreme Court, Marshall J. Williams, born on a farm in Fayette county, O., Feb. 22, 1837, and raised in that county. When he became of age he was admitted to the bar. The year following he was elected Prosecuting Afterney of Fayette county, and two MARSHALL J. WILLIAMS. Afterney of Fayette county, and two years later he was re-elected. From that on he practiced law continuously until he was

elected to the Legislature in 1880; he was re-elected in 1871. Then he resumed his practice until he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court in 1884. At the first meeting of the Circuit Judges he was chosen Chief Justice of the State; he was re-elected to the same distinguished position the next year, and in 1886 elected to the Supreme beach, to which he will certainly be re-elected this year. His career has been highly creditable and is but one of the thousands of instances of the success that attends so many ambitious and industrious farmer boys of Ohio.

The Promising Young Lawyer



JOHN KELVEY RICHARDS. For Attorney General, John Kelvey Richards, born at Ironton, O., March 15, 1856. He was educated first in the public schools of Ironton. In 1870 he went to sensors of Frenton. In 1870 he went to Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1875; then to Harvard, graduating in 1877. Mr. Richards read law under Judge Johnson; was admitted to the bar in October, 1870; and has since been practicing in Ironton, except in 1882-3, when he divided his time between Irouton and Portsmouth, being in partner-ship with Judge Harper of the latter place. From December, 1880, to January, 1882, he was Prosecuting Attorney of Law-rence county, and from 1885 to 1889, he was City Solicitor of Ironton. In the General Assembly just adjourned Mr. Richards was one of the Senators from the Eighth district. He is a Knight Templar. In June, 1890, he married Miss Anna W.

The Attentive Official

EBENEZER W. POE. For Auditor of State, Ebenezer W. Poe, born near Findlay, O., Nov. 11, 1846. He was reared and lived on a farm until he was sixteen years of age. His education was obtained in the common country schools. He enlisted as a private in Com-pany G, One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, when not vet Ohio Volunteer Infantry, when not yet seventeen and served with that command until it was mustered out at the close of the war. He is a member of the patriotic order of Sons of Veterans by reason of his father's service of three years in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry and as one of the active workers of that order has been elected Colonel of the Ohio division. By reason of his own service he is also a member of the G. A. R., and has in past years served as commander of two G. A. R. posts in Wood county, O. On his return from the war he attended the high school at Findlay. After teaching school for several years he engaged as a dry goods clerk in that town. Subsequently he established himself in a general merchandi store in North Baltimore, Wood county, and afterwards became a traveling sclesman for a large Cleveland firm. In 1861 he was elected Auditor of Wood courty, and in 1884 he was re-elected. Mr. Poe was nominated for Auditor of State in 1887 and was elected, beading the head of the State ticket by 5,643 votes. In this office he has distin-guished himself by faithful and zealous regard for the best interests of the people. His care and watchfulness have saved the tax-payers thousands of dollars in the exditure of public funds for purposes for which there was strictly no sanction in law, though custom had approved the is-suance of warrants on the Treasury by the State Auditor. At the special session of the Legislature last year he declined to honor vouchers for the mileage of members. He refused also to honor the vone bers. He refused also to honor the vouchers for pay of members of the State Board of Equalization during its recess of about a month last winter. In these instances alone the State was the gainer by many thousands of dollars. He has shown great capacity and fitness for the trust bestowed upon him, and is worthy the entire confidence of every voter.



WILLIAM T. COPE. For Treasurer of State, William T. Cope, born in Columbiana county, O., in 1837. His ancestors are of Quaker stock, and "came over" with Penn. He has been a mit-chant and banker almost all his life. Twice has he represented Columbiana county in

the General Assembly, in the Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Lagislatures, serving four years. As a legislator he made a good record on financial questions. He was a member of the House Finance Committee in the Sixty-seventh General Assembly, and in the Sixty-eighth he was chairman of that committee. He was appointed a member of the Tax Commission created by the Sixty-eighth General Assembly. At the close of this legislative career he went to Cleveland to engage in a business, that of coal morchant, with which he had for many years been identified. He was Captain of Compeny A, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The Bising Young Teacher

The Bising Young Teacher



OSCAR T. CORSON

For Commissioner of Common Schools, Oscar T. Corson, born on a farm near Camden, Preble county, O., in 1857. He received the usual common school education; first taught in the country schools, and was afterward Superintendent of the Camden schools. He was Superintendent at Granville three years previous to going to Cambridge. He worked his way through Wesleyan University at Delaware, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1888. He was frequently engaged in the summer at teachers' institutes and associations with the late Dr. Hancock. Has been President of the Eastern Ohio Teachers' Association, and is now a member of the Legislative committee of the State Teach-For Commissioner of Common Schools Legislative committee of the State Teach ers' Association, and is one of the most progressive men that could have been named for the place. He but lately re-signed as Superintendent of the Cambridge schools, in which city he now resides. He is a bright educator and a most faithful Re-publican. His work at Cambridge has been thorough and productive of good re-



CHARLES E. GROCE. For Member of the Board of Public Works, Charles E. Groce, born in Circle ville, O., July 26, 1851. After going through the public schools of Circleville he attended the Western Military Instifor a time. When of age he was taken into his father's firm of well known pork packers. He has served two terms in the city council of Circleville, representing a strong Democratic ward, and being the only Republican in that body. When he first ran he beat the man who had been president of council continuously for wenty years. He was on the staffs of both Governor Foster and Governor Foraker, and in 1888 was delegate to the Republican National convention.

The Progressive Farmer.



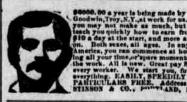
FREDERICK B. M'NEAL For Food and Dairy Commissioner, Frederick B. McNeal, born October 31, 1840, and reared on a farm in Elizabeth township, Miami county. At the age of 18 he entered Linden Hill Academy at New Carlisle, from which he graduated in 1862. On July 23 of that year he entered the military service, assisting in recruiting Com-On July 23 of that year he entered the military service, assisting in recruiting Company B, Ninety-fourth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until disabled. In 1865 he entered Believue Hospital Medical college, New York city, from which he graduated in 1868, receiving the highest honors, and delivering the valedictory of his class. He practiced his profession until 1876, when he returned to the farm in the same township on which he was born and raised, and ship on which he was born and raised, and where he now resides. He is especially popular in the Grange organization.

McKinley was at Carnifex Ferry, at South Mountain, at Antietam, at Fish-South Mountain, at Antietam, at Fisher's Hill, at Cedar Creek, at Winchester—wherever the fighting for the old flag was hot and furious, risking his bright young life that the Union might not die. Gallant in war, brave in peace, strong and valiant in every contest, and under all circumstances, he is just the man for Governor of a great patriotic State like Ohio.

learly every pattern of % Horse Blanket is imitated in color and style. In most cases the imitation looks just as good as the genuine, but it hasn't the warp threads, and so lacks strength, and while it sells for only a little less than the genuine it isn't worth one-half as much. The fact that & Horse Blankets are copied is strong evidence that they are THE STANDARD, and every buyer should see that the A trade mark is sewed on the inside of the Blanket.

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In Austria it has been found that the slanting of letters in writing causes curvature of the spine, due to the position maintained at the table or desk, and a supreme council has recommended that upright letters be cultivated in schooling.

tism Cured in a Day.-"My tic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. R. Smith & Co., druggists, Hillsbero, O.

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I am an old man and have been a constant sufferer with catarrh for the last ten years. I am entirely cured by the use of Ely's Cream Balm. It is strange that so simple a remedy will cure such a stubborn disease.-Henry Billings, U. S. Pension Att'y, Washington, D. C.

For eight years I have suffered from catarrh, which affected my eyes and hearing; have employed many physiclans without relief. I am now on my second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, and feel confident of a complete cure. - Mary O. Thomson, Cerro Gordo, Ill.

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